

**Naming Trends of Visiting Vilnius Residents  
in Town Register Books of Kaunas of the 16th–17th Centuries**

**Tendências de nomeação de residentes de Vilnius  
em livros de registro da cidade de Kaunas dos séculos XVI - XVII**

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**Abstract:** Documents of municipal self-government institutions are among the most important historical anthroponymy sources of the Lithuanian burgher estate. Town register books of Kaunas since the beginning of the 16th century are unique due to their chronological aspect. The research described in this article focuses on the recordings of 102 Vilnius residents (temporary visitors) made in 1551–1683. It aims to analyse the binary naming of individuals, the specificity of surname structure and to discern the stratum of personal names having Lithuanian origin. Also, efforts are made to identify factors determining the recording of anthroponymic forms in administrative manuscripts. However, records of historical sources would not be informative, devoid of the historical and social contexts. Hence, the discussion extends into relevant history fragments of Kaunas and Vilnius cities in the 16th–17th centuries. Several research methods, i.e., descriptive, comparative and reconstructive, were purposely applied to study the collected historical anthroponymic material extensively. Traditional Christian names were predominant among the examined recordings. The surnames of Vilnius residents are of patronymic and non-patronymic origin. The most popular were Slavic patronymic suffixes *-(i)evič* and *-(i)ovič*. In town register books of Kaunas, anthroponyms of Vilnius residents (Lithuanian nationals) were Slavicised in various ways. This situation was influenced by the specificity of legal documents, the competence of scribes and the Polonisation of Lithuanian anthroponyms. No consistency or uniformity was observed while recording Vilnius residents in town register books of Kaunas of the 16th–17th centuries. Long minutes of magistrate meetings and court sessions were handwritten. Surnames were only the textual elements in such extensive manuscripts. This article continues a short list of efforts on the historical anthroponymy of Lithuanian townspeople (Zinkevičius 1976, 1977, Ragauskaitė, 2003, 2005). The provided historical anthroponymic material, its analysis, and its conclusions will be relevant to the research of historical anthroponomy, town history, and the ethnic composition of townspeople (Kiaupa, 2010).

**Keywords:** citizens of Vilnius; register books; Lithuanian historical anthroponym; Slavic historical anthroponym; word-formation.

**Resumo:** Os documentos de instituições municipais autônomas estão entre as mais importantes fontes de antroponímia histórica dos burgos na Lituânia Os livros de registro da cidade de Kaunas desde o início do século 16 são únicos devido ao seu aspecto cronológico. A pesquisa descrita neste artigo se concentra nos registros de 102 residentes de Vilnius (visitantes temporários) feitas de 1551 a 1683 e tem, como objetivo, analisar a nomeação binária de indivíduos, a especificidade da estrutura do sobrenome e identificar o estrato de nomes pessoais de origem lituana. Além disso, esforços são feitos para identificar

fatores que determinam o registro de formas antroponímicas em manuscritos administrativos. Considerando que os registros de fontes históricas são informativos e não desprovidos dos contextos históricos e sociais, a análise apresenta e considera informações históricas relevantes das cidades de Kaunas e Vilnius nos séculos XVI e XVII. Vários métodos de pesquisa, a saber descritivos, comparativos e reconstrutivos, foram aplicados propositadamente para estudar extensivamente o material antroponímico histórico coletado. Nomes cristãos tradicionais foram predominantes entre os registros examinados. Os sobrenomes dos residentes de Vilnius são de origem patronímica e não patronímica. Os mais populares são os sufixos patronímicos eslavos *-(i)evič* e *-(i)ovič*. Nos livros de registro da cidade de Kaunas, os antropônimos dos residentes de Vilnius (cidadãos lituanos) foram eslavizados de várias maneiras. Esta situação foi influenciada pela especificidade dos documentos legais, pela competência dos escribas e pela polonização dos antropônimos lituanos. Nenhuma consistência ou uniformidade foi observada durante o registro dos residentes de Vilnius nos livros de registro da cidade de Kaunas dos séculos XVI a XVII. Longas atas de reuniões de magistrados e sessões judiciais foram escritas à mão, nesses manuscritos tão extensos, os sobrenomes um de seus elementos textuais em. Este artigo continua uma pequena lista de esforços sobre a antroponímia histórica dos habitantes da cidade lituana (Zinkevičius, 1976, 1977, Ragauskaitė 2003, 2005). O material antroponímico histórico apresentado, sua análise e suas conclusões serão relevantes para a pesquisa de antroponímia histórica, história da cidade e composição étnica dos habitantes da cidade (Kiaupa, 2010).

**Keywords:** cidadãos de Vilnius; livros de registros; antroponímia histórica lituana; antroponímia histórica eslava; formação de palavra.

## Introduction

At the beginning of the 15th century, Kaunas was granted the Magdeburg privilege, initiating the appointment of the magistrate, the courts of the *wójt* and lay judges. The magistrate handled all internal town affairs, i.e., collected taxes and various fees and represented the town to the Grand Duke. It was one of the most important towns of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania of the 16th–18th centuries (Kiaupa, 2010: 25–30). In the 16th century, Kaunas concentrated almost all the trade in grain and forest goods in the Nemunas basin and became a strong economic centre of attraction. This development was also determined by the town's excellent geographical location at the confluence of the Nemunas and Neris rivers (Ivinskis, 1934: 28–32; Kiaupa, 1977: 14–18). In the 16th century, Kaunas had about 5–6.5 thousand residents. In the middle of the 17th century, the population may have reached about 12–13 thousand. The German community held a significant status until the end of the 15th century (Gudavičius, 1999: 359–360). In the 16th–17th centuries, most Kaunas residents were Lithuanians. The court of *wójt*

mostly dealt with cases of Lithuanian ethnicity, both visitors and locals. The Lithuanianness of the 17th century Kaunas is believed to be undisputed as it was home to many Lithuanians (Lebedys, 1976: 58–59; Kiaupa, 1988: 28–29). In the 16th century, the town had a Russian Orthodox church. Also, there is a reference to a Ruthenian school established at the magistrate's office for training scribes. However, Kaunas Ruthenians were present in modest numbers, decreasing since the first half of the 17th century (Kiaupa, 1998: 27–29). The end of the 17th century saw an increase of Polish ethnic individuals in the town's local community. Up to 1795, Jews who settled in the vicinity of Kaunas were not accepted to the burgher estate. They were not allowed to reside in the territory of the town, so they settled on the other side of Neris River and Vilijampolė (Bičiūnas, 1999: 25–27). On market days, many people came from other Lithuanian towns, settlements and villages. Historical sources indicate the origin of non-locals (Kiaupa, 2000: 67). People addressing courts in the 16th–17th centuries had different social, religious, and ethnic characteristics. Kaunas was visited by Vilnius merchants and craftspeople. They came for a short visit to take care of various trade-related matters. All these individuals were referred to as temporary visitors to differentiate them from new townspeople (Urbanavičius, 2001: 33–34; 2004: 35–36).

For these reasons, the personal names of Vilnius inhabitants were also available in the historical documents of Kaunas. The register books of Kaunas self-governance institutions of the 16th–18th centuries survived to this day (Kiaupa, 1973: 125–126; 1989: 31). The documents provide records of various decisions of the magistrate and financial matters of the townspeople. Also, they provide guild regulations, court records, last wills of residents, and agreements on patronage, inheritance, sale and purchase.

This article aims to discuss the formation of binary naming and personal names pertaining to 102 Vilnius residents (Lithuanians, Poles, and Ruthenians) who came to Kaunas in 1551–1683, to reconstruct the forms of Lithuanian-origin anthroponyms and compare them with current Lithuanian surnames.

The applied key methods are typical of work on historical townspeople anthroponomy, such as descriptive, comparative and reconstruction (Zinkevičius, 1977a: 117–120; Maciejauskienė, 1991: 10–14; Ragauskaitė, 2005: 29–32; 2022: 38–41). The choice of these methods is determined by the objectives of the article. The chronologically unique anthroponyms of the townspeople will have to be described in detail, and the personal name forms of the Lithuanian origin will have to be reconstructed. It will be necessary to compare the reconstructed men's anthroponyms of the 16th and 17th centuries to current Lithuanian surnames.

The historical sources were written mostly in Polish and Latin. From the town documents of the 16th–17th centuries, recordings of 102 Vilnius residents were selected. Diverse graphical variants of anthroponyms were calculated. These data are valuable and unique. The examples reflect specific statements and provide grounds for them.

### **Review of research on Vilnius residents' anthroponyms**

At the end of the 16th century – the beginning of the 17th century, the capital Vilnius had about 20–30 thousand residents. Their social standing and ethnic, religious composition were diverse. Original residents of Vilnius (Lithuanians) were joined by settlers from Slavic territories, which were a part of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. Also, Vilnius had some Germans, Jews, and Tartars who had resided in town since the old times. More Poles started settling in town following the Christianisation of Lithuania in 1387, with the spread of churches and monasteries (Jurginis, Merkys & Tautavičius 1968: 53). Vilnius was the centre of the top government, education and culture. The magistrate had a long-standing custom of appointing half of the town's officials from residents of the Orthodox faith and the other half – Catholics. The top official (the wójt) and other members of the magistrate were appointed to the office

for life. The true citizens of the town were considered merchants, craftspeople, and guild members (Jurginis, Merkys & Tautavičius *ibid.*, 54–56; Balinskis, 2007: 2–3, 9).

The historical anthroponymy of the townspeople of Vilnius has yet to receive more attention. The first compiled comprehensive register listed all Lithuanian alumni of foreign universities who graduated in the 14th–18th centuries. The listing also provided some instances of arrivals from Vilnius (Biržiška, 1987: 41–63). Later, names were collected of Lithuanian young people who studied at Western European universities in the 15th–18th centuries. Influential and outstanding families of Vilnius were encountered among the listed graduates, such as local government officials and heirs of wealthy merchants (Jonikas, 1973: 202–213).

Possibly the most comprehensive analysis focused on St. John's Church matrimonial records of 1602–1615 and baptismal records of 1611–16161 (Zinkevičius, 1973: 17–19; 1974: 78–85; 1976: 125–131; 1977a; 1977b: 151–156; 1977c: 93–101). The studies by Zigmantas Zinkevičius reviewed the names of Vilnius inhabitants at that time and their origin. The detailed linguistic examination was supplemented with historical characteristics of the city, the definition of Lithuanian language functions in urban public life, and a description of the graphics in the church sources. To ascertain how the onymy of Vilnius inhabitants changed over more than half a century, the research results were compared with names recorded by St. John's Church in 1671–1681. The comparison showed a significant change in the population structure. The anthroponymy of the Lithuanian Catholics became much more Polonised. Polish suffixes of the *-sk-* type were added to Lithuanian personal names more frequently, anthroponym articulation were more Polonised. It is evident that scribes Polonised anthroponyms of burgher estate townspeople more than people who settled in further vicinities of Vilnius (Zinkevičius, 1977a: 243–250). Very few records provided direct data on family bonds between recorded individuals (Zinkevičius, *ibid.*, 65, 248–250). Noteworthy, Vilnius inhabitants were consistently referred to by their first names and

hereditary anthroponyms (surnames) in the 17th century already (Kijasowa-Pihan, 2010: 335–339; 2011: 77–79; 2017: 120–124).

The surnames of Vilnius inhabitants of the 18th century had not been researched at all despite the apparent research need (Zinkevičius, 1977a: 242–243). Thus, the 1661–1795 register of the new inhabitants of Vilnius was used to collect and analyse the old Lithuanian binomial names, their abbreviations and spelling irregularities. The old Lithuanian personal names of the register were compared with the binomial names of Vilnius inhabitants of the early 17th century. It was established that as many as 44 of stems could be considered to have the onymic heritage of Vilnius city and its surroundings (Sinkevičiūtė, Račickaja, 2014: 297–319; Sinkevičiūtė, 2016: 224–250). Further research of the historical anthroponomy of Vilnius townspeople may supplement the statements regarding the naming system of individuals, surname formation and development, its structure and origin.

### **Specificity of anthroponym formation**

The population structure in Vilnius varied just as in any other city with Magdeburg rights. They were divided into several social strata (Gierszewski, 1973: 64–66). Most Vilnius inhabitants were fully-pledged members of the town community, referred to as urban citizens. The analysis selected the sources indicating that individuals in question belonged to the burgher estate and resided in Vilnius. Records of Vilnius inhabitants found in town register books of Kaunas of the 16th–17th centuries were marked with references in Latin *civis Vilnensis*, i.e., a citizen of Vilnius, and Polish *mieszczanin wileński*, resident of Vilnius, *z Wilna*, i.e., from Vilnius, e.g., 1587–1591 *Jan Jodziewicz mieszczanin wilenski* KV<sub>4</sub> 147<sup>1</sup>, 1564–1569 *uthczywy Lucas Piotrowicz mieszczanin wilenski* KV<sub>3</sub> 31; 1606–1608 *Antoni Iwanowicz*

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<sup>1</sup> All naming cases have been documented and are provided with the document name and page number. The article conveys anthroponyms by attempting to preserve their original forms as recorded in historical records. Abbreviations found in the historical sources are supplemented, providing the postfix in brackets.

*Mieszczanin Wilenski* KV<sub>5</sub> 249, 1608–1616 *uczciwy Ławryn Mateika mieśczanin wilen(ski)* KVSM 211, 1606–1608 *Mikołaj Pawłowicz mieszczanin wilenski* KV<sub>5</sub> 33, 1603–1629 *uczciwy Philip Prochymowicz mieśczanin wilenski* KMV 57, 1608–1616 *uczciwy pan Baltromiey Pumpuciewicz mieszczanin wilenski* KVSM, 1683 *Honoratus D(omi)n(us) Stephanus Radkiewicz civis vilnen(sis)* KMS 121, 1603–1629 *uczciwy Matyasż Widziowicz z Wilna* KMV 141.

The examination of male-indicating recordings of the 16th–17th centuries resulted in the discovery of the most frequent naming method using the name and surname (or a personal name used in its stead). The system of references indicates that two personal names were used for naming the high society of the town, such as lay judges and burgomasters as well as merchants and artisans (Prinke, 1992: 12–25), e.g., 1564–1569 *Panu Lucafu Daukniewicz burmistrzu wilenfki(e)m(u)* dat. sg. KV<sub>3</sub> 169; 1606–1608 *uczciwy Jędrzey Fiedorowicz kupiec wilen(ski)* KV<sub>5</sub> 19, 1683 *Fam(atus) D(omi)nus Joannes Minkiewicz civis et negotiator vilnen(sis)* KMS 91, 1683 *D(omi)n(us) Mattheus Opankiewicz civis mercator vilnensis* KMS 401, 1606–1608 *Piotrowi Pawłowiczowi kupcowi wilenskiemu* dat. sg. KV<sub>5</sub> 118, 1606–1608 *Urban Rogowicz kupiec wilenski* KV<sub>5</sub> 1, 1606–1608 *Pawła Wasilewicza kupca wilenskiego* gen. sg. KV<sub>5</sub> 193, 1604–1610 *hon(estus) Caspari Wolkowicz civis et mercator vilnen(sis)* KM 4.

The second elements of the binary naming model are varied: (1) patronyms, (2) anthroponyms of non-patronymic origin, and (3) anthroponyms with Polish *-ski* suffixes. The analysis focusing on the formation of 102 surnames of Vilnius residents resulted in attributing 90 (88.24 % of all instances) to the first group of personal names. In the 16th–17th centuries, most surnames of Vilnius inhabitants were recorded with Slavic patronymic suffixes *-(i)evič*, *-(i)ovič*, e.g., 1561–1565 *Thomafza Gailiewiczza* gen. sg. KV<sub>2</sub> 141, 1561–1565 *Mikolai Hryfkiowicz* KV<sub>2</sub> 286, 1564–1569 *Jendrei Lukafowicz* KV<sub>3</sub> 3, 1561–1565 *Jan Mackiewicz* KV<sub>2</sub> 270, 1564–1569 *Jan Maczieiewicz* KV<sub>3</sub> 169, 1564–1569 *Michailo Matfieiewicz* KV<sub>3</sub> 246, 1561–1565 *Gregorius Mikolaiowicz* KV<sub>2</sub> 58, 1561–1565 *Macziey Sczepanowicz*

KV<sub>2</sub> 270; 1608–1616 *Kasper Alexandrowicz* KVSM 218, 1608–1616 *Jan Jakubowicz* KVSM 98, 1608–1616 *Ambrozeiowi Juriewiczowi* dat. sg. KVSM 120, 1608–1616 *Jan Macieiewicz* KVSM 279, 1608–1616 *Zachariafz Mackiewicz* KVSM 271, 1608–1616 *Szymon Pawłowicz* KVSM 452, 1608–1616 *Marcina Piotrowicza* gen. sg. KVSM 488, 1603–1629 *Philip Prochymowicz* KMV 57, 370, 1604–1610 *Stephan Wabalewicz* KM 303, 1604–1610 *Gasparum Wołkowicz* KM 3. The Slavic suffixes *-(i)evič* and *-(i)ovič* were widely distributed in Vilnius and other country's locations, unlike Lithuanian patronymic suffixes *-aitis*, *-(i)onis*, *-(i)ūnas* with defined areas of use (Salys, 1933: 1269; Maciejauskienė, 1977: 161–163; 1991: 241–243).

The second group of non-patronymic origin surnames had nine (8.82 %) cases. These anthroponyms do not have earlier indicated suffixes, e.g., 1564–1569 *honestus Petrus Balafko civis vilnensis* KV<sub>3</sub> 20, 1561–1565 *honestus Petrus Loma ciwis wilnen(sis)* KV<sub>2</sub> 141; 1608–1616 *Siemiona Blina obywatela wilenskiego* gen. sg. KVSM 209, 1608–1616 *Stanisław Gielda miefzjanin wilenski* KVSM 403, 1606–1608 *Pana Michała Krafzelnika* gen. sg. KV<sub>5</sub> 20, 1604–1610 *Piotr Pluscz rayca wilenski* KM 352.

Anthroponym forms derived from toponyms by adding the *-sk-* suffix following the Polish example and tradition were rarely found in the records. In some instances, Polonisation was made upon the request of the individual wanting to change their name by adding the “honourable” Polish suffix *-sk-* (Zinkevičius, 1977a: 37). On the other hand, with the migration of townspeople, there is also a possibility of a partial borrowing of these personal names (Ragauskaitė, 2005: 35; 2022: 141–142). There are only 3 (2,94 %), e.g., 1561–1565 *Lenarth Rogowfki* KV<sub>2</sub> 141, 1561–1565 *Andreas Tutlowfki* KV<sub>2</sub> 122; 1606–1608 *pan Augustin Wawrzecki Rayca* KV<sub>5</sub> 18. Authentic Vilnius inhabitant personal names of the 16th–17th centuries were modified differently in register books. These historical documents were kept for practical reasons; thus, scribes did not concern themselves too much with the precise rendering of



surnames. Therefore, the anthroponyms of townspeople were recorded in many different ways. Some personal names were recorded somewhat authentically.

### **Anthroponyms of Lithuanian origin**

In the register books of Kaunas of the 16th–17th centuries, personal names of Vilnius residents were recorded by scribes in Polish and Latin languages. Usually, their native tongue was other than Lithuanian. Thus, the Slavicisation of the Lithuanian surnames of Vilnius inhabitants of Lithuanian nationality was rather intensive.

Only a few surnames were of Lithuanian origin from among the binomial recordings of the 16th–17th centuries. This unique section is comprised mostly of nickname-type (in the wider sense) anthroponyms. They are associated with specific Lithuanian nouns, adjectives and verbs. Personal name forms are reconstructed following the principles of more frequent phonetic substitution and compared to current surnames of Lithuanians (Zinkevičius, 1988: 94–96; Maciejauskienė, 1991: 220–225; Ragauskaitė, 2022: 133–135).

Out of 11 anthroponyms recorded in historical sources of the 16th–17th centuries, 11 Lithuanian forms were reconstructed. During this period, surnames that originated from nicknames or anthroponyms used in place of surnames were strongly predominant, e.g., *\*Bajorēlis*: 1551–1554 *F(amatus) D(ominus) Joannis Boajrel civis et mercator vilnen(sis)* KV<sub>1</sub> 157. Regarding *bajor-* com. curr. surn. *Bajoráitis*, *Bajōras* (LPŽ I 160–161); *\*Rudis*: 1564–1569 *Paweł Rudis* KV<sub>3</sub> 141. Com. curr. surn. *Rūdis* (LPŽ II 630); *\*Saldzius*: 1561–1565 *Jana Soladzius mieszcianina wilen(skiego)* gen. sg. KV<sub>2</sub> 169. Com. curr. surn. *Salādzius* (LPŽ II 662); *\*Balzga*: 1604–1610 *Georgius Balzga civis vilnen(sis)* KM 28. Regarding *balzg-* com. hist. surn. *Balzgis* (Zinkevičius, 1977a: 123); *\*Mažeika*: 1608–1616 *Simona Možeika wilnowca* gen. sg. KVSM 468. Com. curr. surn. *Mažeikà* (LPŽ II 191); *\*Saldžiūnas*: 1604–1610 *Ambrosj Saldziun* KM 19. Com. curr. surn. *Saldžiūnas* (LPŽ II 664);

\**Stumbraitis*: 1608–1616 *Griga Stumbraycia miefzczanina* gen. sg. KVSM 212. Com. curr. surn. *Stumbráitis* (LPŽ II 846); \**Šarkelis*: 1604–1610 *Thomas Szarkielis civis et mercator vilnen(sis)* KM 62. Com. curr. surn. *Šárkelis*, *Šarkėlis* (LPŽ II 890); \**Totorėlis*: 1608–1616 *Uczciwy Jędrzey Tatarelis miefzczanin* KVSM 287. Regarding *totor-* com. curr. surn. *Totōrius*, *Totoráitis* (LPŽ II 1057); \**Žqsinėlis*: 1606–1608 *Szczepan Zasinielis* KV5 202. Regarding *žqsin-* com. curr. surn. *Žqsinas* (LPŽ II 1316), hist. surn. *Žqsinėlis* (Zinkevičius, 1977b: 222); \**Žemaitėlis*: 1604–1610 *Joannes Zemaytelis* KM 517. Com. curr. surn. *Žemaitėlis* (LPŽ II 1322).

The reconstruction of Lithuanian-origin family names of the 16th–17th centuries of Vilnius inhabitant naming instances and their comparison to the current Lithuanian surnames revealed that most continue to function. This ample section of Vilnius resident surnames derived from nicknames was considered a universal feature of the historical anthroponymic context of 16th–17th century townspeople. Personal names of such origin are also predominant in Kaunas of the 16th–17th centuries (Ragauskaitė, 2005: 117–119, 124; 2022: 160–168). Their gradual decline is visible in later town record books of the 18th century.

## **Conclusions**

The oldest register books of Kaunas of 1551–1683 were taken to collect 102 binary naming cases of visiting Vilnius residents. The first elements of these binary naming instances were Christian names. The most frequent were canonical forms of such names (*Georgius*, *Joannes*, *Petrus*; *Ławryn*, *Mikołay*, *Urban*). Second elements of binary naming cases (surnames or anthroponyms used for this function) are classified into three groups: (1) patronyms, (2) anthroponyms of non-patronymic origin, and (3) anthroponyms with *-sk-* type suffixes.

The first group of personal names of patronymic origin is larger. It comprises 90 (88.24 %) anthroponyms. Among them, the derivatives of Slavic suffixes *-(i)evič* and *-(i)ovič* are most frequent (*Mackiewicz*, *Pawłowicz*). However, rare instances of use were noted having Lithuanian patronymic suffixes *-aitis*, *-(i)ūnas* (*Stumbraycia* gen. sg., *Saldziun*) and Lithuanian diminutive suffixes *-elis*, *-ėlis* (*Szarkielis*, *Tatarelis*). The second group has nine (8.82 %) anthroponyms without the indicated suffixes. The third group only has three (2.94 %) derivatives of the Polish *-sk-* type suffixes.

Of the 11 recordings collected from historical sources, 11 personal name forms of Lithuanian origin were reconstructed. Among them, the vast majority were nickname-type anthroponyms (*\*Balzga*, *\*Rudis*, *\*Saladžius*). A comparison of the reconstructed personal names with current Lithuanian surnames shows the majority's presence in the current anthroponymy.

### **Abbreviations**

gen. – Lat. (cāsus) genetīvus “genetive case”

com. – compare

curr. – current

dat. – Lat. (cāsus) datīvus “dative case”

hist. – historical

n. – name

sg. – Lat. (numerus) singulāris “singular”

urn. – surname

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KV<sub>2</sub> – Kauno vaito 1561–1565 m. knyga [Book of Kaunas Wójt of 1561–1565]. VURS, f. 7, b. 13846.

KV<sub>3</sub> – Kauno vaito 1564–1569 m. knyga [Book of Kaunas Wójt of 1564–1569]. VURS, f. 7, b. 13847.

KV<sub>4</sub> – Kauno vaito 1587–1591 m. knyga [Kaunas Wójt Book of 1587–1591]. VURS, f. 7, b. 13851.

KMV – Kauno magistrato ir vaito 1603–1629 m. knyga [Kaunas Magistrate and Wójt Book of 1603–1629]. VURS, f. 7, b. 13855.

KM – Kauno magistrato 1604–1610 m. knyga [Kaunas Magistrate Book of 1604–1610]. VURS, f. 7, b. 13856.

KV<sub>5</sub> – Kauno vaito 1606–1608 m. knyga [Kaunas Wójt Book of 1606–1608]. VURS, f. 7, b. 13859.

KVSM – Kauno vaito, suolininkų ir magistrato 1608–1616 m. knyga [Book of Kaunas Wójt, Lay Judges, and Magistrate of 1608–1616]. VURS, f. 7, b. 13860.

KMS – Kauno magistrato ir suolininkų 1683–1773 m. knyga [Book of Kaunas Magistrate and Lay Judges of 1683–1773]. VURS, f. 7, b. 13867.

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